The People's Korea

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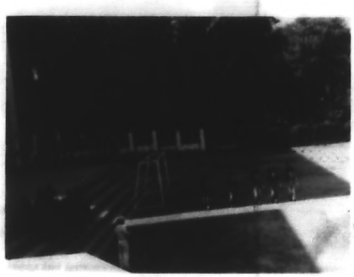
Moonies Receiving Military Training as Fifth Column

A British reporter said he saw Moonies in south Korea receiving military training as a fifth column. Showing photos he took of the military drill, the British reporter told the reporters of The People's Korea in a hotel in downtown Tokyo that the Moonies were using automatic rifles, most likely M-16s, produced at their munitions plant, Tongil Company under the licence with an American rifle maker.

The British reporter gave the location of the drilling ground at the Unification Church-run Sonhwa Art School, Nungdongsan 3-34, Songdong Ward, Seoul with telephone numbers 445-8016-9. Those Moonies were also trained in other forms of martial arts such as Karate.

Whenever their vital stakes were threatened, the Moonies would become a fifth column, the British reporter said. He cited a Kwangju-type uprising which as a contingency would require the mobilization of Moonies who would penetrate and stage a surprise attack on the people.

He also said that foreign Moonies were receiving militia-type training in training centers scattered the world over, for example, the United States, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. He also said the Moonies transferred $35 million from American banks to banks in Uruguay in late November or in early December.



Moonies were receiving military training with automatic rifles in their hands on the secret training ground inside Sonhwa Art School located in Songdong Ward, Seoul.

Over 1 Billion Sign Up to Endorse Bi-System Reunification

More than one billion people of the world have signed up to endorse the one-year-old proposal of President Kim Il Sung to reunify Korea as a two-system confederal state.

The signatures have been collected from mid-March last till the end of November, involving 97 countries. Many government leaders signed up.

Follows a KCNA roundup of the international signature-collecting campaign as broadcast on November 30:

The international signature campaign supporting the proposal and policy which started in mid-March had been so far participated in by many leaders of parties, heads of state and government, ministers, speakers and members of parliaments, personages of various circles, political parties and public organisations and people of different strata of 97 countries and figures of international organisations, more than 1,000 million in all, according to reports.

Among them are heads of state and government, ex-Presidents and an ex-Prime Minister of six countries, ten party leaders of eight countries, 41 political parties of 26 countries, Speakers of Parliaments of five countries, over 880 parliamentarians and mayors of 14 countries, more than 30 government ministers of four countries, 475 public organisations and a large number of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people of 91 countries and 18 international organisations.

Habyarimana Juvenal, President of Rwanda, signed his name in support of the proposal through the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, reflecting the will of himself, the Government and entire people of Rwanda. **In Nicaragua Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and Chief of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction,** participated in the signature campaign representing the Government and entire people of Nicaragua.

In Madagascar President Didier Ratsiraka and Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona directly took part

(Continued on page 8)

New Mode of SR-71 Spy Flights

In a new mode of flight pattern, high-flying photo spy plane SR-71s are recently making U-turn spot violations of the DPRK territorial airspace, an analysis of KCNA reports shows.

The KCNA report, dated December 14, charged the spy craft with violating the DPRK airspace above the Kangryong Peninsula on the West Coast at around 10 AM, that day, and the DPRK airspace above the territorial waters off Kosong on the East Coast at 9:14 AM the same day.

According to previous KCNA charges, the American spy planes were behaving in the same manner. This was not the case before the August 26 incident.

Since the beginning of this year till that day, at least over 160 spy flights into the DPRK were made by American planes.

French Officials Say Paris Holding Dialogue with Pyongyang

France of President Mitterand is continuing dialogue with the DPRK, two French officials said in Tokyo and Pyongyang.

In a professional luncheon at the Foreign Press Club in Tokyo on December 14, Mr. Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister of Research and Technology said his Government was continuing dialogue with the DPRK.

In reply to questions put by the PK reporter Mr. Li Chong Il, The French Minister revealed that he had been active in a campaign to win freedom for Mr. Kim Dae Jung now in prison.

Senator Philippe Machefer, special envoy of the French Government, arriving in Pyongyang on December 17, said that his government was developing relations with the DPRK.

He called the DPRK "an example for the world people, the Third-World people in particular."

DPRK Foreign Ministry Blasts Knesset Approval of Golan Heights Annexation

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 16 made public a statement in connection with the fact that the Israeli Knesset session approved a bill on annexing the Golan Heights of Syria.

The statement says:

According to a report, the Israeli aggressors who are persisting in ceaseless armed attacks against the Arab countries, having illegally occupied the Arab lands, held a Knesset session on December 14 and approved a bill on annexing the Golan Heights of Syria.

They passed through the session a bill on applying Israel's laws, jurisdiction and administration in the Golan Heights, Syria, which they illegally occupied during the 1967 Middle East War, and decided to annex the Heights to Israel.

The Israeli aggressors' annexation of the Heights shows that their criminal expansionist ambition for swallowing up the Arab lands they occupied in 1967 for good entered a full-scale practical stage.

Their attempt to completely turn the Heights they occupied by force of arms into their territory fully reveals the gangster-like nature of the aggressors. This is a most crude infringement upon the sacred sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab people and an open challenge to international law and world public opinion.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express surging indignation at the vicious criminal act of the Israeli expansionists and resolutely denounce it.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people express full support to and firm militant solidarity with the Syrian people in their courageous struggle against the aggressors and for defence of national independence and sovereignty.

The Zionists have desperately tried to disorganize and disunite the Arab countries from within and carry into practice their wicked ambition for territorial expansion by resorting to all means and methods, such as undisguised armed invasion, subversive activities and sabotages, political and military threats, appeasement and deception.

The annexation of the Golan Heights of Syria by the Israeli aggressors this time is part of their premeditated schemes to achieve their aggressive ambition to build a "Great Israeli State" in the Arab lands.

The Golan Heights is the sacred territory of the independent Syrian Arab Republic.

The struggle of the Syrian Arab people is a just struggle to take back the occupied Arab lands and defend national dignity and sovereignty.

The Israeli aggressors must immediately stop their manoeuvres to annex the Heights and withdraw without delay from all the Arab lands including the Golan Heights they illegally occupied.

True Records of Li Dynasty Translated

A contemporary Korean translation of classic "True Records of the Li Dynasty" was completed by the National Classic Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Korea, the KCNA reported on December 9.

The Korean translation consists of over 360 volumes, said the KCNA.

"True Records of the Li Dynasty" is government diaries of the feudal state of the Li Dynasty in which the historical facts over a period of 519 years from 1392 to 1910 are recorded in diary style.

Peculiar records of historical facts of more than 180,000 days with few omissions, its original in Chinese characters consists of 1,763 volumes totalling nearly 900 books. Its Korean edition consists of more than 360 books containing upwards of 172 million letters.

It gives a comprehensive description of the political system of the feudal state of the Li Dynasty and its home policies and measures concerning economic, cultural and military affairs, its external activities involving diplomacy, trade and cultural interchange, and arts including music, dance, fine arts and applied art, and natural phenomena such as astronomy, meteorology, earthquake and tidal wave.

It also contains materials about such neighbouring countries as China and Japan and some Southeast Asian countries and materials about Western countries including the United States, England, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium, etc.

Four copies of the original of "True Records of the Li Dynasty" had been preserved in the early period. But in the course of turbulent periods spanning more than 500 years, all but one had been lost, and the remaining one was in danger of being burnt any moment during the Fatherland Liberation War.

But President Kim Il Sung personally sent men to save those precious books and saw to it that they were safely preserved at the supreme command.

He initiated the translation of it and newly expounded its purpose and principled requirements.

Upholding his noble intention, Mr. Kim Jong Il formed a powerful translating collective by bringing together able scholars from all parts of the country.

The translation was completed in a little more than 10 years without a single letter or sentence omitted or added.

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Presidential Foreign Diplomacy

President Kim Il Sung was seen briefing on agricultural experiences in the DPRK at the August 31 consultative meeting with agricultural ministers of African countries who participated in the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held from August 26 to 31 in Pyongyang.

By Cho Sang Ok
Special to The People's Korea

Pyongyang's chief executive Kim Il Sung, since the beginning of this year, has been active in meeting foreign delegations, while giving trademark on-the-spot guidance at various areas of the country.

Presidential audiences were given to total of 57 foreign delegations from 40 countries. At 8 provinces the chief executive turned up for on-the-spot guidance on 12 occasions.

Since March the visiting 57 foreign delegations included 8 state leaders, 2 former presidents and 16 party and government delegations.

A region-by-region breakdown is as follows: 15 from Asia, 21 from Africa, 6 from Latin America, 10 from East and West Europe, and 5 from Middle East.

The breakdown indicates the growing prestige of the DPRK leader among the Third-World countries as about 75 percent were from the developing countries.

The prestige of the Pyongyang leader was spotlighted when delegations and delegates from 81 countries to the Aug. 26-31 Pyongyang food symposium of non-aligned and other developing countries were given a "presidential reception" respectively.

There are several specific features in Pyongyang's foreign policy conduct this year.

First, a main stress was made on relations with African countries.

Four of 8 heads of states who visited the President came from the African region: Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania (Mar. 26-30); General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo (Sep. 29 - Oct. 4); Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola (Oct. 16-19); and Dr. A. Milton Obote, President of the Uganda People's Congress and President of the Republic of Uganda. (Dec. 1-4)

As climaxes of their state visits to Korea, treaties which stressed cooperations among the Third-World countries were signed in Pyongyang.

The 10-article cooperation treaty which concluded a six-day state visit of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema stressed a negotiated settlement of disputes and strengthened solidarity and cooperation among Third-World countries.

The 13-article friendship treaty concluded between the Pyongyang's chief executive and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos called for strengthened solidarity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries to establish a new international economic order.

About half of the 56 delegations also came from the African Continent.

A foreign diplomatic observer here said that one of major aims of African leaders in meetings with President Kim Il Sung was to get his knowhow on resolving food and agricultural questions, the vital ones for most of African countries.

Second, a significant change was produced in Pyongyang's foreign policy conduct, that is, improved relations with West European states. Leaders of France, West Germany, Austria, Portugal and Spain met Pyongyang's top leader: President Francois Mitterrand of France, then leader of the Socialist Party of France (Feb. 14-15); Francisco da Costa Gomes, ex-President of the Republic of Portugal (July 13-16); Fritz Marsch, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Parliament of the Republic of Austria (Aug. 11-18); Santiago Carrilo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party (Aug. 11-28); and Erhard Eppler, Member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (Aug. 27-Sep. 1)

The Seoul junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan was shocked at successive visits of influential West German leaders to Pyongyang (Juergen Moellemann, Chairman of the Diplomatic and Defence Committee of the Free Democratic Group of the Bundestag in the middle of April and Fritz Marsch.)

Third, Pyongyang's peace policy was spotlighted as the chief executive and Chairman Asukata Ichio of the Japan Socialist Party on March 16 agreed to mark out Northeast Asia as a non-nuclear peace zone.

In the joint-declaration which ended the Mar. 13-17 visit of a JSP delegation headed by Asukata, the two leaders confirmed, "The scope of the Northeast Asian nuclear-free, peace zone shall cover Korea, Japan and their surrounding waters."

12 Presidential On-Spot Guidance

For his on-the-spot guidance given in 12 occasions (counting only those reported by the KCNA), President Kim Il Sung travelled various parts of Korea from south (industrial city Chongjin - 450km far from the capital) to north (harbor city Nampo -52km far from the capital).

Through his constant crisscrossing of the country, the chief executive called for increased production of mining machines, the redoubled efforts to boost food and agricultural production, and guarantee the sound cultural life for the working people.

The following are illustrative examples of his on-the-spot guidance this year:

Various domains of the national economy in Nampo Municipality (May 22-23):

A particular Presidential guidance was given to the planned site of a lock gate to supply water to vast areas of South Pyongan and North and South Hwanghae provinces and paddy fields on a reclaimed tideland of Nampo.

In consultative meetings of local officials held on May 22, referring to new nature-remaking projects, the President stressed the use of a new desalinization method.

At the Taean Heavy Machine Combine the chief executive told workers to improve the technical and skill level essential to the quality of products.

Factories and enterprises in North Pyongan Province (Oct. 26-27):

An increased production of mining machines was urged by the President.

Among the listed mining equipment were excavators, high-speed tunnelling machines, rock-drills, crashers and loading machines.

The Rakwon Machine Plant, too, was exhorted to boost the production of mining machines.

The Pyongsong Experimental Station of the Academy of Agricultural Science (Oct. 11):

The President stressed the mass production of various types of rice harvesters.

The Ice Sports Complex & the Chongryu Restaurant in Pyongyang (Dec. 6):

During his inspection to the complex and the restaurant whose construction was completed in one year and a half, the President said, before anything else it is important to raise the utility rate of the complex built for all-season use.

When he appeared at the restaurant, the Pyongyang leader told the officials concerned that constant and full supply of all needed materials be maintained to enable the popular masses to enjoy good dishes, foods and drinks.

Mr. Kim Jong Il's Working Guidance

Mr. Kim Jong Il, Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea made his first public appearance this year for the officially reported working guidance.

His working guidance numbered four times.

A report from the DPRK said that Mr. Kim Jong Il gives preliminary working guidance prior to the chief executive's on-the-spot guidance.

According to the KCNA broadcast, his first appearance was made on August 8 for the guidance to acrobatic artists and the nation's world-famous magicians.

Mr. Kim Jong Il congratulated the two famous magicians, People's Actor Kim Taek Song and Chong Ae Sim, on their successful performance.

The young leader was always accompanied by other Politbureau Presidium members.

His second appearance came on Aug. 16 for a working guidance at the construction site of the Ice Sports Complex and the Chongryu Restaurant in Pyongyang.

On Aug. 25, the young leader checked with the preparations at the People's Palace of Culture for the Aug. 26-31 Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

In his Sep. 18 visit to the construction site of the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang, the young leader set forth specific tasks to be performed there.

Economic Successes in 1981

By Pak Mal Su
Special to The People's Korea

This year, the midway year of the Second Seven-Year (1978–1984), the DPRK, saw a spectacular progress in the national economy. They include the gigantic September 18 Reservoir on the West coast, a giant Ice Sports Complex and 1,000-seat restaurant and cargo ships of 14,000 tons.

During the past three years of the current economic plan, more than 9,000 objects of industrial construction were completed.

Here is a round-up of this year's achievements:

Ships Launched

–May 17, a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Chipsan", at the Chongjin Shipyard, S. Hamgyong Prov.

–Oct. 18, a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Oun Youth", at the Chongjin Shipyard

It was built only in less than three months.

–Sep. 16, a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Changsan", at the Nampo Shipyard, S. Pyongan Prov.

Agricultural Establishments

–June, the supplementary project of the Amrokgang Irrigation Setups, N. Pyongan Prov.

The project involved the building of 52-kilometers-long channels and construction of huge pumping stations.

The project completed the rotating irrigation system of big reservoirs in the province and increased their water storage capabilities.

–June 18, the project to draw upstream the water of the Potong River, in Pyongyang

Constructed were several pumping stations, a large reservoir and underground ducts and other water-drawing facilities. Water of the river is now easily drawn upwards or downwards whenever necessary for irrigation purposes.

–Aug. 2, the September 18 Reservoir, a "sea reservoir", in S. Hwanghae Prov.

Several thousand meters long dikes built connecting several islands, dam off sea water, with scores of large drainage lock gates constructed and pumping equipment installed. This construction was completed in one year and a half. This new reservoir irrigates the Yonbaek Plains and the vast tidelands on the West coast to be reclaimed. The sea reservoir safely protects thousands of hectares of fields from heavy rains and tidal water.

–Oct., the successful test cultivation of crops of green manuring at Farm No. 7

The crops for green manuring contain a lot of manurial ingredients including nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium and protein. They are of high value in improving the fertility of soil and using as fodder of livestock.

Important task for the cultivation: Crops for green manuring should be sown after maize harvest as its after-crop to fertilize the maize fields and raise the grain yield, together with getting a great amount of fodder crops; all the provincial, city and county party organizations and agricultural guidance institutions should carry out the organizational and political work under scrupulous plans to see that the crops are sown on a large area and that the farms undertake their cultivation in full-scale from 1983; entire agricultural working people should have a correct understanding of the importance and significance of the crops and actively turn out in this work to more increase agricultural production.

–Oct. 11, a new-type harvester, at the Institute of Agricultural Mechanization of the Academy of Agricultural Science

Chemical Plant

–Oct., the Movilon Mill, in Hamhung, S. Hamgyong Prov.

It was built in only one year or so. Movilon is a kind of tetron produced with domestic raw materials available in large quantities.

Machines

–May, a bed face processing combine, at the April 3 Factory, S. Pyongan Prov.

It is a high-performance automatic machine tool capable of doing simultaneously planing and drilling on several bed faces. Its speed and capability is ten times those of the past similar machines.

–Sep., an all-purpose extra-large planing machine, at the Ryongsong Machine Complex, S. Hamgyong Prov.

Medical and Cultural establishments

–Sep., the provincial gymnasium, in Hamhung City

The three-storeyed sports center is equipped with various sports facilities and equipment, including those of volleyball, basketball, table tennis, boxing, calisthenics and gymnastics. Various sports events can be held simultaneously there. It also has a large-capacity auditorium, projectors and a video-recorder and a room for dissemination of scientific knowledge of physical culture and sports with a large number of books on sports technique. On each floor there are recreation facilities for sportsmen and women.

–Sep., the South Hamgyong Provincial Dental Disease Prevention Hospital, in Hamhung

This 170-room hospital consists of four buildings, equipped with many modern medical facilities and equipment of more than 600 kinds. This hospital highlights prevention of the diseases and effectively treats any type of diseases.

–Oct., a new spring of mineral water, efficacious and plentiful, discovered in Sinhung-ro, N. Pyongan Prov.

This mineral water which contains large amounts of iron-aluminium alum, is efficacious especially for ulcers and skin diseases.

–Dec. 1, the first farm college with a study-while-working system, in Chongsan-ri, S. Pyongan Prov.

–Dec., the Ice Sports Complex, in Pyongyang

The Ice Sports Complex with a floor space of 25,000 square meters has 6,000 seats on the three-floor stands and all necessary modern service facilities for players and spectators. Its basement floors have rest rooms, physical training rooms, saunas, drying rooms and a skate-repair room for skaters and a referees' room and a conference hall. When the ice ground is cut by edges of skates during games it can be frozen again in 10–20 minutes. Ice hockey and figure skating can be played there during all seasons. Basketball, volleyball, tennis and table tennis matches can also be held there.

–Dec., the Chongryu Restaurant, in Pyongyang

The two-story restaurant has a total floor space of more than 12,000 square meters. The first floor is 45.4 meters wide and 97.4 meters long. The restaurant has 1,700 indoor and outdoor seats, and can serve nearly 100 kinds of dishes, food and drinks.

Expansion and Modernization Projects

–Sep., installation of generator No. 13 at the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, S. Pyongan Prov. completed

Land

–Over 6,740 hectares of new land obtained throughout the country

–Reclaimable land accounting for more than 50 percent of the plan chosen

Currently under Construction

In 1980 ten long-range economic targets were put forward at the 6th WPK Congress. This year witnessed the start of construction of various industrial and cultural and other establishments.

In Pyongyang the Grand People's Study Hall is near completion. The 170-meters-high Juche Tower, the Triumphal Arch and Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 are currently under construction. They will be completed in early next year, at least by April 15, the 70th birthday of the DPRK President.

On the bank of River Taedong, the Munsu Street is taking shape at a fast speed, lined with multi-storied flats for workers and many public establishments.

In Hamhung 2.5 times as many dwelling houses as those built last year will be constructed by the end of this year. The city combined housing construction office has already completed many apartment houses for over 2,000 families.

Nearly 10,000 multi-storied flats are near completion in Nampo which is due by the end of this year. They include a 25-storied apartment house.

Houses for 500 families were built in a little more than half a year in South Pyongan Province to be occupied by those who work for the Taean Heavy Machine Complex.

In Syngyemirudung, a table land of North Hwanghae Province, farming villages were modernly reconstructed. Its 1,240 families moved into new modern houses this autumn, in 13 handsome new communities. About 200,000–300,000 new houses are yearly built in urban and rural areas.

The construction of the Nampo Lock Gate is progressing apace. To push ahead with full-scale construction of the lock gate from next year, building of the main dike of the lock gate started, while the construction of a railway and a road is being carried on. The lock gate construction project includes a building of a dike extending 8 kilometers across the sea, and building of several waterways for the passage of small and big ships and laying a motor road and a railway line on the dike.

An energetic work is afoot for the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland along the West coast from the estuary of the Amrok River to that of the Ryesong River near the Military Demarcation Line.

South Pyongan Province acquired 1,000 hectares of new arable land and North Pyongan Province and Kangwon Province over 800 hectares each, in 10 days in November alone. In North Pyongan Province a project is under way for linking several lands from an estuary of the Amrok River to the sea off Chongju, North Pyongan Province. A beeline dike is being constructed extending to the estuary of the Taedong River. Kangwon Province has set itself the goal of bringing under cultivation 2,000 hectares or more before the spring sowing next year.

Unpa and Pyongsan counties of North Hwanghae Province have already obtained hundreds of hectares of tideland in ten days in county of South Hwanghae Province over 100 hectares of land and finished the irrigation of over 50 hectares of tideland in tend days in November alone. In South Hwanghae Province, construction is under way in particular in Yonbaek area. Preparations are being pressed ahead to dam up all the deep bays of the province with its heavily indented coastline.

Big efforts are continuing to obtaining more arable land in North and South Hamgyong provinces which have already acquired over 1,000 and 700 hectares of more land this year.

In the power industry many small and medium hydro-electric power stations are under construction in different parts together with the building of the Unwon and Namgang power stations and the Mackjon Sluice Power Station.

The construction of the giant Taechon Hydraulic Power Station has been launched in a broad inland mountainous section of the northwestern area.

The power station which is expected to be the nation's biggest hydraulic power station will dam rivers flowing northwestwards.

An expansion project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant and the construction of the Chongjin Thermal Power Plant are also being actively pushed ahead.

In the mining industry expansion involves large coal mines in the western region including the Anju District Coal Mine and coal mines in the northern region and large ore mines like the Musan, Komdok and Songhung mines.

In the domain of the metal industry, more blast furnaces using domestic fuel are being built. The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works is stepping up at fast speed the reconstruction and expansion of blast furnace No. 2 while hastening production. Some smelteries are now under construction there. An aluminium factory was completed and put into commissioning already.

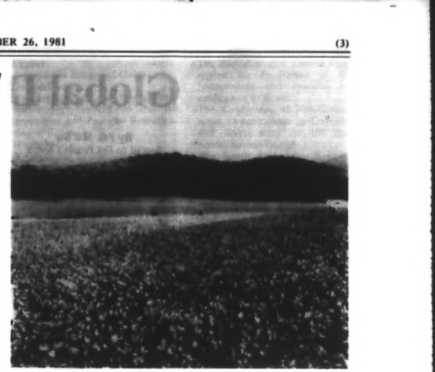
At the Taean Heavy Machine Combine, South Pyongan Province, the ultra-modern central control room is under construction. The Ryongsong Machine Complex, South Hamgyong Province, carried out a comprehensive mechanization of heating ovens to double its press and forging capacity.

The Rakwon Machine Plant, North Pyongan Province, manufactured dredgers of big and small channel excavators, dredgers and stone-loading machines and is preparing their mass production. An energetic technical reconstruction plan is being pushed ahead to increase the processing capacity 2.5 times and the assembling speed of excavators 2 times next year.

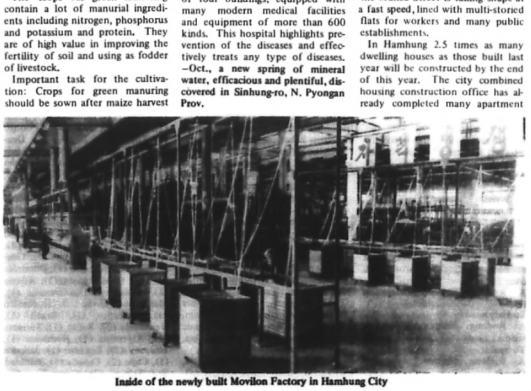
Efforts are being made to replace the old means of transport with modernized, heavy-duty and high-speed ones. The railway detachments under the Ministry of Railways replaced 108,000 sleepers, laid 72,000 cubic meters of gravels on the railroads, collected 465,000 cubic meters of gravels under 4,657,000 sleepers over early four months this year. Light-duty rail lines were replaced with heavy-duty ones and outdated connectors, pads and bolts were renewed.

Many storehouses of rice and maize are now being built in all parts of the country. In North Hwanghae Province repaire work is under way on 2,400 stores among the existing maize stores and building 1,190 new ones,while many rice stores are being built, 200 new rice and maize storehouses are taking shape in Singye county of the province. In Hwangju county 4,439 maize stores are under construction now.

North Pyongan Province has been setting up many rice storehouses, too.



The field of the crops for green manuring in Farm No. 7



Inside of the newly built Movilon Factory in Hamhung City

Global Diplomatic Conduct

By Pak Mal Su
Special to The People's Korea

The year of 1981 has been a period of active diplomatic conduct for the DPRK. It newly opened diplomatic relations with three countries bringing to 107 the number of those countries with which Pyongyang has established diplomatic relations. Its party delegations toured more than 30 countries, government delegations 43 and other delegations including economic delegations 24 countries. The grand total is over 100.

Many foreign delegations also visited the DPRK. More than 100 countries have sent their delegations and delegates to the country. The non-aligned food and agricultural meeting, hosted by Pyongyang between August 26 and 31, drew delegations and delegates from 81 countries and 14 international organizations. The 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea held in October was participated in by 183 delegations and delegates from 130 countries.

Notable is its brisk cultural exchange with foreign countries. Here is a preliminary and incomplete review.

Diplomatic Relations Opened

On Feb. 12
The Republic of Lebanon
On Apr. 3
The St. Vincent Grenadines
On Oct. 1
The Republic of Vanuatu

The DPRK has diplomatic relations with a total of 107 countries today.

State Leaders from 9 Countries

Feb. 14–15 France
Francois Mitterrand, leader of the Socialist Party of France and presently President of the country
Mar. 9–12 Kampuchea
Khieu Samphan, Prime Minister of the Democratic Kampuchea
To have a talk with Samdech Norodom Shihanouk staying in the DPRK
Mar. 26–30 Tanzania
President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania
A joint communique issued
Jul. 13–28 Portugal
Francisco da Costa Gomes, ex-Portuguese President
Sep. 29 –Oct. 4 Togo
President General Gnassingbe Eyadema of the Republic of Togo
A treaty of friendship and cooperation signed
Oct. 10–12 PLO
Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization
Oct. 16–19 Angola
President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the People's Angola
A treaty of friendship and cooperation signed
Dec. 1–4 Uganda
President A. Milton Obote of the Republic of Uganda
A friendship and cooperation treaty issued
Dec. 20–24 China
Premier Zhao Ziyang of the People's Republic of China

Special Envoys Sent from Four State Heads

Feb. K.M. Kangai, Minister of Labor and Social Service, as envoy of Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe
Apr. Roving Ambassador Mobutu Nywa Bangembo as envoy of Zaire President Mobuta Sese Seko Kuku Ngbedu Waza Bango
July Martin Dotlou Azonhiho, Minister of Information and Propaganda, as envoy of Benin President Mathieu Kerekou Martin Dotlou Azonhiho
Dec. Senator Philippe Machefer, as envoy of Franch President Francois Mitterrand

Countries WPK Delegations Visited

Jan. Peru, USSR, Cuba, Yugoslavia
Feb. Ethiopia, Sudan
Mar. USSR, Mexico, Bulgaria, Malta, Algeria
Apr. Czechoslovakia, GDR, Italy
May Portugal, Yugoslavia, Finland, Mongolia, China
June Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Guinea, Togo, USSR, Benin
July Congo, Spain, Angola, Guyana, Syria
Sep. Bulgaria
Oct. USSR, GDR, Somalia, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, W. Germany, Austria
Nov. China
Dec. USSR

Countries DPRK Government Delegations Visited

Jan. China (Premier Li Jong Ok's tour), Burma (ditto), Algeria (trade del.), India (trade)
Feb. Uganda, Bulgaria, India, Tunizia (trade), Cameroon (trade), China (economic del.)
Mar. Sahara, Somalia (Foreign Ministery del.) Jordan (ditto), Tunisia (ditto), Yemen (ditto), Egypt (ditto), Djibouti (ditto), GDR (trade), Egypt (trade), China (cultural del.)
Apr. Algeria, Philippine (parliamentary del.) China (Foreign Ministry del.), Guyana (economic), Grenada (economic), Mexico (economic), Nicaragua (economic), Cuba (economic)
June Bangladesh (Supreme People's Assembly del.), India (ditto), Indonesia, Japan (parliamentary del. and trade del.) GDR (trade)
July Nicaragua, Sierra Leone
Aug. Syria, Algeria, Kenya, Yugoslavia
Sep. Sudan, Mongolia (trade), Uganda (Foreign Ministry del.)
Oct. Nigeria (FM), Bulgaria, Rwanda (military del.), Upper Volta, Italy, Romania (SPA), Cuba (trade)
Nov. Yugoslavia (SPA), Mozambique (military), Zambia (ditto), Malagasy (ditto)
Dec. Nepal (Premier Li Jong Ok's tour), Bangladesh (ditto), France (SPA), USSR

Other Delegations to Foreign Countries

To Indonesia:
A delegation of the Red Cross Society (Jan.)
To India:
A KCNA delegation (Feb.)
To USSR:
A public health delegation (Feb.)
A Korean Moviemen's Union delegation (May)
A delegation of the Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee (May)
A delegation of the Korean Communication Association (May)
A Korea-Soviet Friendship Society delegation (May)
A musicians delegation (May)
A forestry delegation (June)
A Korea-Soviet Friendship delegation (June)
A Rodong Sinmun delegation (July)
A trade union delegation (Sep.)
A KCNA delegation (Sep.)
A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union (Oct.)
A Pyongyang architects delegation (Oct.)
A Rodong Chongnyon delegation (Nov.)
A delegation of Kim Il Sung Univ. (Dec.)
To GDR:
A public health delegation (Feb.)
A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (May)
A trade union delegation (Sep.)
A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union (Sep.)
To Guyana:
A public health delegation (Feb.)
To Czechoslovakia:
A moviemen's delegation (Feb.)
A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (Aug.)
A trade union delegation (Sep.)
A Rodong Sinmun delegation (Sep.)
A delegation of the Academy of Science (Oct.)
A KCNA delegation (Nov.)
To Bulgaria:
A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union (Mar.)
A delegation of the Food Industry Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea (Oct.)
A delegation of the Academy of Science (Oct.)
A delegation of the Korean Consumers' Cooperative Union (Nov.)
To Yemen:
A delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity (Mar.)
To Romania:
A trade union delegaton (Mar.)
A civil aviation delegation (Aug.)
A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union (Aug.)
A trade union delegation (Sep.)
A Minju Choson delegation (Oct.)
A Rodong Sinmun delegation (Oct.)
A delegation of the juvenile organizations' Cooperative Union (Nov.)
A delegation of the Juvenile Organization workers (Dec.)
To Japan:
A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (Mar.)
To China:
A communications delegation (Apr.)
A friendship delegation (Apr.)
A Rodong Sinmun delegation (May)
A delegation of the Korean Mining Association (May)
A KCNA delegation (June)
A delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association (Oct.)
A delegation of the Korea-China Company for Hydraulic Development of Amrok River (Oct.)
A scientific-technological cooperation delegation
A delegation of the Central Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee (Nov.)
To Nicaragua:
A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union (Apr.)
To Hungary:
A delegation of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee (May)
A National Music Committee delegation (Sep.)
A delegation of the Academy of Science (Oct.)
To Philippines:
A delegation of the UNESCO National Committee of the DPRK (May)
A Red Cross Society delegation (Oct.)
To Syria:
A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee (May)
A movie delegation (Oct.)
To Yugoslavia:
A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (Aug.)
A Rodong Sinmun delegation (Oct.)
To Italy:
A Rodong Sinmun delegation (Sep.)
To Spain:
A Rodong Sinmun delegation (Sep.)
To Pakistan:
A delegation of the Central Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee (Sep.)
To Malaysia:
A KCNA delegation (Oct.)
To Zimbabwe:
An economic technological delegation (Nov.)
To Zambia:
A delegation of the Korean Institute of Agricultural Science (Nov.)
To Guinea:
A delegation of the Korean Institute of Agricultural Science (Nov.)
To Tunisia:
A KCNA delegation (Nov.)

Foreign participants in the agricultural symposium visiting the Agricultural Exhibition

International Meets Held In DPRK

The Second Meeting of Coordinators of Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture (June 10–12)

Participating countries and international organizations:

9 coordinating countries–Bangladesh, the DPRK, Guinea, India, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Yugoslavia;

8 interested non-aligned countries –Cuba, Egypt, Guyana, Pakistan, PLO, Syria, Togo and Vietnam; and FAO.

The Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production (Aug. 26-31)

Members of the non-aligned movement and other developing countries and national and international organizations took part in the symposium (government delegations were mostly led by their Ministers of Agriculture):

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, United Republic of Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South-West African People's Organization, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Democratic Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe;

ANC, ASTM, CARICOM, CEESTM, ICID, UNCTAD, FAO, WMO, WHO, UNIDO, AAPSO, OAU, UNDP; and the Group of 77

Foreign journalists to the symposium:

- Correspondents of the AFP News Agency of France, the PTI News Agency of India, the Kyodo News Service, "Asahi Shimbun," "Yomiuri Shimbun", "Mainichi Shimbun" and N.H.K. reporters' group of Japan.
- A Video Uno Television Cameramen's Group of Italy, a Tanzanian journalists delegation, and Moncef Chelly, Editor of the General Bureau of the Radio and Television of Tunisia, and B. Bouazza Bouazza, Chief of a Service of the Tunis African Press.

The Pyongyang Declaration on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production was adopted at the symposium.

7th LSWYK Congress

The 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (Oct. 20–24) held in Pyongyang was attended by 184 delegations of youth and students organizations and fighting delegations from 130 countries (Numbers in brackets are delegations or delegates of the countries):

China (1), New Zealand (3), Nepal (1), Lebanon (1), Mongolia (1), Bangladesh (2), Syria (1), Sri Lanka (1), Afghanistan (1), Australia (1), Iran (1), Indonesia (1), India (3), Japan (6), Yemen (2), Vietnam (1), Kuwait (1), Thailand (1), Turkey (2), Pakistan (1), Palestine (1), Cyprus (2), Ghana (4), Gambia (2), Gabon (1), Guinea (1), Nigeria (1), Guinea-Bissau (1), Niger (1), S. Africa (1), Rwanda (1), Lesotho (1), Morocco (2), Madagascar (1), Mali (1), Sao Tome and Principe (1), Upper Volta (1), Ivory Coast (1), Somali (1), Sudan (1), Senegal (1), Sierra Leone (1), Seychelles (1), Angola (1), Uganda (1), Egypt (1), Zambia (1), Ethiopia (1), Zaire (1), Equatorial Guinea (1), Zimbabwe (1), C. Africa (1), Djibouti (1), Tanzania (1), Chad (1), Canaries (1), Togo (2), Congo (1) Tunisia (1), Norway (1), Denmark (3), the GDR (4), Romania (1), Bulgaria (1), Malta (1), Belgium (1), Poland (1), the USSR (1), Switzerland (3), Sweden (1), Austria (2), Yugoslavia (1), Iceland (1), Italy (2), Spain (2) Hungary (1), France (6), Czechoslovakia (1), Finland (4), Greece (1), Portugal (2), Laos (1), San Marino (2), Guyana (1), Guadeloupe (1), Guatemala (1), Nicaragua (1), Dominica (2), Fiji (1)Madagascar (1), Algeria (1), Comoros (1), Grenada (1), Martinique (1) the U.S.A. (1), Mexico (1), Barbados (1), Brazil (1), Venezuela (2), Belize (1), Surinam (2), Argentina (1), Honduras (1), Uruguay (2), Ecuador (1), Jamaica (1), Chile (2), Canada (1), Trinidad and Tobago (2), Costa Rica (2).

(Continued to page 5)

DIPLOMATIC CONDUCT

(From Page 4)

Cuba (2), Panama (2), Paraguay (1), Puerto Rico (1), Peru (2), El Salvador (2), St. Lucia (1), St. Vincent (1), S. W. Africa (1), W. Sahara (1); international youth bodies – the World Federation of Democratic Youth of the International Union of Students, the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, the Arab Youth League of Communists

Foreign Party Delegations To DPRK

Mar.–A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party
Apr.–A party workers' delegation of the Malta Labor Party
A delegation of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin
A party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana
A Bangladesh Nationalist Party delegation
May–A delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia
A party workers' delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party
A party workers' delegation of the Popular Action Party of Peru
A delegation of the International Department of the Socialist Unity Party of the GDR
A delegation of youth of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania
A delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda
A delegation of the International Liaison Department of the CC of the CPC
June–A delegation of the workers of the Malta Labor Party
A delegation of the Arab Socialist Party of Peru
A delegation of he Arab Socialist Baath Party
A delegation of the Socialist Democratic Party of Denmark
A delegation of Yamanashi prefectural activists of the Japan Socialist Party
A delegation of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party
A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
July–A delegation of the Communist Party of China
A Tottori district activists' delegation of the JSP
The General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria
Sep.–A party workers' delegation of the Communist Party of China
The Director of the Youth and Children's Department of the JSP
A delegation of Jilia Committee of the CPC
A delegation of economic activists of the JSP
A Liaoning provincial delegation of the CPC
Oct.–A delegation of the Democratic Party of Thailand
Nov.–A party workers' delegation of Bulgaria
A party workers' delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany

Foreign Government Delegations Which Visited DPRK

Jan.–A government trade delegation of Hungary
Feb.–A government trade delegation of Mongolia
Mar.–A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Sweden
A trade delegation of China
Apr.–A parliamentary delegation of Colombia
A government delegation of the Republic of Burundi
A government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
A delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic
A trade delegation of the USSR
A Nigerian Senate Education Committee delegation
May–The Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
A parliamentary delegation of Iran
A government delegation of Maldive
June–The Chairman of the Council in Charge of Social System of the Croatia Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia
The Foreign Minister of Romania
A government engineer delegation of Thailand
The Vice-President of the Parliament of Denmark
July–A government industry and mine delegation of Iran
Aug.–A friendship delegation of the Bangladesh National Assembly
The Foreign Minister of Cuba
Sep.–A government delegation of Indonesia
A government trade delegation of Czechoslovakia
A delegation of the Dietmen of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan
A parliamentary delegation of Iran
A government civil aviation delegation of Syria
A National Assembly delegation of Zambia
Oct.–A government delegation of the GDR
A government cultural delegation of India
A government economic and technological delegation of Malaysia
The Foreign Minister of Benin
A government trade delegation of Bulgaria
A delegation of the Ministry of Forestry, Pulp, Paper-Making and Timber Processing of the USSR
Nov.–A government delegation of Poland
A delegation of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR
Dec.–A delegation of the General Department of Information of the GDR
A Foreign Ministry delegation of Poland

Other Foreign Delegations Which Visited DPRK

USSR:
A delegation of the Cinematographers Union (Feb.)
A railway delegation (Apr.)
A Transport Trade Unions delegation (Apr.)
A TV cameramen's group (May)
A delegation of the All-Union Society of Knowledge (May)
A delegation of "Izvestiya" (June)
A delegation of "Pravda" (June)
A delegation of the Novosti Press Agency (July)
A delegation of the Union of Artists (July)
A delegation of the Young Communists League workers of the Soviet Army and Navy (Oct.)
Japan:
A delegation of the Japanese Society of the Independence (Mar.)
A delegation of the Socialist Democratic Federation (Apr.)
A delegation of the Japan-Korea Music and Art Interchange Association (Apr.)
A delegation of the Fukuoka Prefectural Council of the Trade Union (May)
A delegation of the Japan-Korea Society for Sports Exchange (May)
A delegation of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Solidarity Committee (May)
A delegation of the Nagano Prefectural People's Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity (May)
A delegation of social scientists (May)
A delegation of youth of Sohyo (June)
A delegation of the Society for Defending Human Rights of Koreans in Japan (June)
A delegation of the Society of Independence (July)
The Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promoting Japan-Korea Friendship(Sep.)
A delegation of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association (Oct.)
A civic cultural-exchange delegation (Sep.)
A scholars delegation (Oct.)
GDR:
A delegation of the Academy of Science (Mar.)
A Red Cross delegation (Apr.)
A delegation of the Agriculture and Forestry and Foodstuffs Workers' Federation (July)
An "Interflug" friendship delegation (Sep.)
China:
A delegation of the Xin Hua News Agency (Apr.)
A friendship visiting group (May)
A delegation of the China Federation of Literature and Art Councilies (June)
A Beijing University delegation (June)
A friendship visiting group (June)
A radio and TV broadcasting delegation (Sep.)
A Beijing friendship delegation (Oct.)
A publication delegation (Oct.)
A delegation of the Educational Workers Trade Union (Oct.)
Iran:
An agricultural delegation (Apr.)
A road and transportation delegation (May)
FGR:
The Chairman of the Diplomatic and Defence Committee of the Free Democratic Party Group of the Bundestag (Apr.)
A solidarity delegation (June)
Yugoslavia:
A public health delegation (Apr.)
A delegation of the functions of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (June)
A delegation of the Union of Socialist Youth (Oct.)
A West German writer (Oct.)
A journalist delegation (Dec.)

Bulgaria:
A delegation of the National Agro-Industrial Union (Apr.)
A delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army correspondents (June)
A delegation of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association (Sep.)
A TV broadcasting delegation (Sep.)
A trade union delegation (Sep.)
A delegation of the Bulgarian Telegraphic Agency (Oct.)
A delegation of "Rabotnichesko Delo" (Oct.)
Brazil:
A delegation of reporters of Brazilian paper "Folha des S. Paulo" (May)
Zimbabwe:
An educational and cultural delegation (May)
Cuba:
A delegation for friendship and solidarity (June)
Hungary:
A delegation of "Nepszabadsag" (Oct.)
Romania:
The Deputy Editor-in-Chief of "Romania Libera" paper (June)
A delegation of Glati municipality, Romania, for friendship (June)
A delegation of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association (July)
A delegation of the Romanian paper "Scinteria" (Dec.)
Burma:
A construction and technological delegation (June)
India:
A delegation of the Juche Philosophy Study Society (June)
The Managing Director of the Indian paper "National Herald" (Nov.)
Nepal:
The Editor of Nepalese weekly "Naya Yug" (June)
Italy:
A delegation of the Italian Committee for Studying of Juche Idea (June)
An economic delegation of the Italian Southern Financial Company (Sep.)
A journalists delegation (Nov.)
Czechoslovakia:
A delegation of pioneers organisation (June)
A delegation of Ceteka News Agency (Nov.)
Mexico:
The President of Editorial Council of Mexican paper "El Dia" (June)
Cyprus:
A journalist delegation (July)
Switzerland
A delegation of the Tessin Committee for Support to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (July)
Honduras:
A delegation of the Group for the Studying of the Juche Idea of National Autonomous University of Honduras (July)
Tunisia:
A delegation of the Tunisian Writers' Union (July)
Colombia:
A delegation of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture (Aug.)
Denmark:
A youth council delegation (July)
Mozambique:
A delegation of the Colombia-Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the People of Korea (July)
Papua New Guinea:
The Deputy President of the PNG-DPRK Friendship Society (August)
Egypt:
A scientific and technological cooperation delegation (Aug.)
Malagasy:
An information delegation (Aug.)
Austria:
A delegation of the Society for Promotion of Relations between Austria and DPRK (Aug.)
Algeria:
A military delegation (Sep.)
Mongolia:
A trade union delegation (Sep.)
Togo:
A trade union delegation (Sep.)
A delegation of the National Confederation of Workers of Togo (Sep.)
Ghana:
A delegation of Ghana national Institute of the Juche Idea (Sep.)
"Ghanaian Times" delegation (Sep.)
Poland:
A Bielsk provincial agricultural cooperation delegation (Sep.)
A delegation of Polish Press Agency (Oct.)
A delegation of Polish Higher Art Educational Institutes (Nov.)
A delegation of the National Organization of Technology (Dec.)
Guyana:
An economic delegation (Sep.)
Iceland:
A delegation of the Icelandic Solidarity Committee for Reunification of Korea (Oct.)
Thailand:
A delegation of the Musical Artists Association (Oct.)
Ethiopia:
A journalists delegation (Oct.)
Libyan Arab Jamahiria:
The Secretary General of the People's Bureau of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison (Oct.)
A delegation of the Joint Committee
Bangladesh:
A delegation of the Scientists Committee of the Bangladesh Academy (Oct.)
Sudan:
A Supreme Council for Mass Sports delegation (Oct.)
Peru:
The Director of the editorial department of Peruvian paper "El Observador" (Nov.)

International Organizations Which Sent Delegations to DPRK

(Except those who participated in the non-aligned agricultural symposium and the 7th LSWYK congress)
–The World Meteological Organization
–The International Organization of Journalists
–The Asian Regional Institute of Juche Idea
–The Asian and Oceanian International Committee of the Red Cross
–The World Intellectual Property Organization
–The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea
–The Pacific Region Liaison Committee for Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea
–The Conference of Non-Government Organizations in Consultative Status with the UN Economic Social Council
The South East Asian Regional Office of the World Health Organization
The Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea

Sports and Art Exchanges

DPRK art troupes and a magician toured 5 countries
April-May–**Bangladesh, Pakistan**
The State Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe
June–**China**
The Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble
July–**Czechoslovakia**
People's Actor Kim Taek Song
He participated in the 16th Int'l Modern Magic Festival held in Czechoslovakia between July 15 and 18, and won its "Grand Prize"
July–**Singapore**
The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe
November–**India**
The State Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe
Foreign Art Troupes visited the DPRK
June–The Chinese Gansu Song & Dance Ensemble
July–The Soviet State Don Cossak Song & Dance Ensemble
Aug.–The Magisterial Folklore Troupe of Mexico
Sep.–The Bulgarian State Popular Song and Dance Ensemble "Rodopa"-Smolian
Nov.–The Soviet Actors Group
–The Berlin Orchestra

International Sports Competitions held in the DPRK (Brackets are participated countries)
Feb.–The International Junior Speed Skating Competitions for Friendship among Socialist Countries (GDR, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Poland, DPRK)
Apr.–The International Marathon Race for "Mangyongdae Prize (India, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, USSR, DPRK)
June–The Second International Calisthenic Tournament (China, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, DPRK)
July–The International Friendship Junior Diving Contests of Socialist Countries (GDR, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, USSR, DPRK)
August–The International Shooting Contests of Socialist Countries for Friendship and Fraternity (GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, USSR, DPRK)
The International Junior Friendship Gymnastic Competitions of Socialist Countries (Romania, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, USSR, DPRK)
The International Junior Friendship Women's Basketball Tournament of Socialist Countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, DPRK)
The First Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament (Bulgaria, Japan, China, Poland, Romania, India, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, DPRK)
September–The International Boxing Tournament (Romania, Japan, Hungary, Poland, USSR, DPRK)
November–The International Women's Volleyball Tournament (China, Japan, DPRK)
Other friendship games were also held in the DPRK among its sports members and those from Bulgaria, Thailand, USSR, China, Hungary, Kuwait and Czechoslovakia.
The DPRK' sportsmen made good results in various international and friendship sports competitions held in Mongolia, Hungary, France, Romania, USSR, Bulgaria, Iran, Poland, GDR and Thailand.

(第三種郵便物認可)

"Madang", Seoul Monthly

Life of Sewing Machine Operator (1)

A south Korean monthly magazine "Madang" (madang means a forum) carried in its October issue a report on female worker Kim Yong Ran. She left her rural hometown at her age of 16. Since she has been working for 6 and a half years as a sewing machine operator. Her conditions are illustrative of those under which south Korean workers are placed. The story is partly on the depopulated countryside which causes a mass migration to the cities

Follows a gist of the first part of this story

Mar. 10, 1975

I had to earn money. I was afraid and felt uneasy when I came to Seoul for the first time. But I didn't feel lonely as I knew an older woman from my native place there. I wept bitterly, thinking of girls of my age who wore school uniforms.

Kim Yong Ran remembers how she felt when she came up to Seoul. Kim Yong Ran spoke softly.

She can never forget the day Mar. 10, 1975 when she left her hometown at the age of 16 in order to get a job at the S clothing factory. She came of the top landlord family in her village. Her family began to decline to a class of farmers lower than that middle farmers before 1975 because of the complicated relationships of her family. She found it necessary to sustain herself than to earn money. It may be that as she grew, she became aware of the need to live as a human being.

Her native place where she had grown didn't accept her who was aware of this urge. Did her native place give her up? Or did she give up her native place?

Six and a half years have passed since she got contact with a woman from her village who was older than her, and left Hagum Village, Yongsan-myon, Changhung County, South Cholla Province, in order to get on a night train on the Honam Line to Seoul. That woman was working at the S clothing factory. She is 22 years old now. Many women like Kim Yong Ran begin to come to Seoul or Pusan from every corner of the country, as they were offered jobs through schools, women from the same native places, family members of acquaintances.

A proverb goes in my country, "One must go to Seoul after he is born, and a horse...." Almost all people have done this and the state has practiced that proverb in all its policies. During 20 years from 1960 to 1980, this tendency was noticable.

The population of the country increased from 24,989,000 in 1960 to 37,448,000 in 1980, an increase of 12,459,000. The total population of Seoul and Pusan grew from 3,609,000 in 1960 to 11,526,000 in 1980, up 7,817,000 persons. The growth rate of the population of Seoul and Pusan during this period was over 63 per cent. Its composition rate rose from 14 per cent to 30 per cent of the total population. *(See "Statistical Yearbook of South Korea 1980" Economic Planning Board)* This shows an amazingly rapid increase rate at the population of Seoul and Pusan. Female employment totaled 5,200,000 in 1980, 38 per cent of total employment. Of this, 39 per cent were engaged in farming, 23 per cent in manufacturing industries, including factory work and 38 per cent in various service industries. This shows that 61 per cent of the female employment came to cities. Classified by age, 40 per cent of those engaged in the non-farming section (in cities) were under 24 years old and 32 per cent 25-39 years old and 28 per cent over 40 years. Younger women centered on cities. *(Aug. 19 issue of "Hanguk Kyongje Sinmun" an economic newspaper "Present Situation and Prospect of Female Employment" by Prof. Yo Ae Sil of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)*

The inflow of young men and women into cities means a breakup of families. It was long ago that Korea's big family system disintegrated. This meant different life for parents and children, brothers and sisters. This indicates that the family, the smallest unit of society is in an uncertain state.

The aged or parents, remain in villages while young people are in cities.

Hard Life of Unskilled Workers

"I was able to put an end to my life as a *'sita'* (an assistant sewing machine operator: unskilled worker) after working hard at the S clothing factory prickling my fingers with needles and cutting my hands with scissors. I worked faster than others so that I could put an end to my work as a *'sita'* in 6 months."

"But I couldn't stay long in one place. This was in spite of my character. I thought conditions would be better in other factories than the factory where I worked. It was not rarely that conditions were worse in other factories than the factory I changed through the talking of other persons in the former factory." She explained coolly how many factories she changed and how she came to work at the present Kuro factory of the Tongguk Business Company, a member company of the Kapul Ltd.

As she said, girls like Kim Yong Ran, who are paid by the day, have no reason why they should stay in one factory for a long time, since there is no wage raise system for daily workers. Their age and careers are mere reference data.

Kim Yong Ran thinks of the Kuro factory of the Tongguk Business Company as her final place of work. This is because the conditions there are fairly good. In particular, she thinks that now is the time for her to quit a sewing work and marry. Therefore, she got on a train to return to her home town on Harvest Moon Day, taking wine she had made at her dormitory as a present to her father and some presents to her mother and younger brothers and sisters.

In six and a half years, she returned home only three times. Unlike her fellow workers who returned to their native places on every auspicious occasion, she couldn't do so because of "various reasons." For girls like Kim Yong Ran auspicious occasions like Harvest Moon Day are not only holidays but day to put a period to their work.

Difficulties of Homecoming

In fact, it was not easy matter for Kim Yong Ran to return home. She has to worry about her tickets and come back to the factory in time. She had to line up at Seoul Station and Yongsan Station, having her feet tired on, jossling with others and was pushed back and forth by passers-by. Shouts and whistling at the station. Even if she could get a seat after all these struggles, three persons are made sit on one seat. After 7 hours, the train arrived at Kwangju Station. After getting off at the station, she went to a central bus terminal for suburban buses, where she managed to buy a ticket for Changhun, after going this way and that. She was again pushed around..... (In Kwangju, suburban buses starts from one place.)

At last she arrived at Changhun after a two-hour bus ride on paved and unpaved roads. Changhun was also crowded. The bus ran on a dusty road for about 30 minutes. After getting off at the entrance to Hagum Village, she walked on a lane for 20 minutes through rice fields and on a mountain path. Then at last she arrived at her home. When she returned to her dormitory of the Kuro factory, she took the above-mentioned course in an opposite direction. Thus her homecoming trip on Harvest Moon Day was too much for her.

It was because of this that she didn't return to her hometown so often. She never thought of returning home in the first year when she came to Seoul. This was because she did not have any savings, her living was uncertain and she had nothing in particular to show to her family. She repressed her desire to return home.

One day in February 1977 (New Year of Lunar Calendar) or almost two years after she came to Seoul on Mar. 10, 1975, she returned to her hometown for the first time. (The company where she was working at the time allowed her to get a leave of absence)

"At that time I was unable to repress my tears in my eyes. My mother wept with me. But my mother and I don't weep now. As we have lived a hard life."

For Kim Yong Ran, who had never gone out from Hagum Village before she got a job in Seoul, homecoming was certainly a pleasant experience even if she had to go through much trouble. She had rest after a long work and free time while staying at home after a long absence. A bonus was given to her just at that time, the pleasure of buying things with a bonus, the pleasure of meeting her family members after a long trip. (It is on such an occasion that a family council is held, at which problems, small and big, are discussed and sometimes the matter of giving up farming completely.)

The auspicious occasion may not be a particularly pleasant time for those who are well off and are leading an abundant life, with a lot of time to spare.

But, it may certainly be pleasant for a girl like Kim Yong Ran to spend her holiday on an auspicious occasion.

Homo Habilis

Mar. 10, 1975 was a point of departure for Kim Yong Ran. Six and half years after coming up to Seoul. She was now a skilled worker who handled a sewing machine at the Kuro factory of the Tongguk Business Company. She now gets up at six o'clock in the morning without waiting for the morning bell at 6:30 a.m. "I work and live for my own life," she says firmly.

After changing dresses, she washes a little bit and afterwards takes breakfast. Each girl takes her post and begins to work, without waiting for the time to start work. An overseer of the factory calls workers at 7:55 and orders them to do exercise for five minutes until their work begins at 8:00 o'clock. The factory girls are not permitted in principle to go to the dormitory during work. Forty-five minute lunch time is the only time they can get fresh air during work hours. As a matter of course, there are toilet rooms inside the workshop. Under a system of division of labor, a coordinated process of thorough manufacture is needed, even a brief absence of a worker from her work-post disrupts the entire work process.

Therefore, no worker is permitted to leave her post during work unless under unavoidable circumstances. They continue to work without a break for eight hours—the standard work day stipulated by the Labor Standard Act—They finish their day's work at 4:45. But the company usually tells them to work 2 hours overtime. So, the company and the workers regard 6:15 as the usual time to finish the day's work.

However, if there are a lot of orders for work, their work will continue one to three hours more and the work is finished frequently at 7:45 or 9:45 p.m. In such a case labor efficiency declines as well as the morals of workers. Who said "Homo Habilis?" More than 90 per cent of the winter coats made by Kim Yong Ran and others, are exported to Japan.

During work, the workers receive instructions from group leaders, who were formerly workers there. They are 25-30 years old. They are required to be skilled in all aspects of the work. They also have to extend efficient guidance to 35 workers each.

In order to distinguish themselves from other workers, they put on purple upper garments and white kerchief with two red lines. They earn a monthly wage. Most workers are not labor union members at the Tongguk Business Company. Therefore group leaders act as go-betweens between the company and workers and their position is very strong. The opinions of group leaders are decisive in determining the daily wages of individual workers. In the case of the Tongguk Business Company, daily wage workers are divided into five classes such as upper, middle and lower sewers and starting workers and assistants sewing machine operators. Their daily wages are subdivided and there is a difference of up to 100 won in their daily wages. The subdivided daily wages are assessed completely by group leaders. Furthermore, they have the right to control workers as to leave of absence—monthly physiological leave, permission to leave work early, to go out from the factory, etc. Then, because of their right, they are sometimes hated by other workers. Sometimes they are upbraided for inefficiency by the company. So they are attacked from both sides.

(To be continued)

Girl workers work for more than 10 hours a day(Photo:October issue, 1981 of the south Korean monthly "Madang")

Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan (14)

1. Days Spent in Factories And Dormitories

Flight from Factories

(Continued from the previous issue)

Availing themselves of such incidents, the company people tried to strike terror into females' hearts, not allowing female workers to go out. But not a few women fled from factories, unable to endure ill-treatment and hard work. Flight appeared to be an aim in female workers' life. It was natural that they should have sought better life and conditions. And there were many places where they were able to work.

"Females were strong at a textile mill when they staged a strike. It may have been because there were many places where they could work even if they were dismissed." *(Yamamoto Tatuo)* But this was the case of skilled workers. New recruits were not welcomed everywhere.

Factory girls frequently fled from factories.

"It was not rarely that we found a girl coming beside us to have disappeared when we got up in the morning. Factory girls did not have many things. They wrapped their things in a kerchief and left their factory. They didn't receive their deposits. They moved to other factories where, they heard, working conditions were better, if there were anyone who could introduce them to such factories.

I once secretly left the factory where I had been working to move to another factory where I was promised a better wage. I fled the factory by wrapping my things in a kerchief. We were able to go out of the factory freely. Then we just left our factory without ever telling the factory that we would.

If we had told an overseer that we wanted to quit, he would not have allowed to quit and it would have meant a lot of trouble to us. At least we were certain that we would be beaten. Therefore, factory girls fled from their factories: they went out, and never returned. I moved to another factory where I was told I would get a better wage and better conditions. But the wage was not better and the working conditions were worse, so I quit the factory one month later after receiving my wage and returned to the factory where I had worked before, asking the company to employ me again." *(Ryang Myong Jin)*

There were factory girls who had to flee at the risk of their lives. There were many women who got into debt—for instance, they had spent the money when they arrived in Japan or gave 10 or 20 yen to their people at home by borrowing money from the factory—but most girls didn't know why they had gotten into debt.

In my case I owed nearly 80 yen. Then I asked the company why I owed the company so much, the company answered that it had paid my traveling expense. Then I worked for a year without receiving a wage. Many girls ran away, refusing to work in such a way.

When they fled, they wrapped their things in their kerchief. After getting permits to go out, they threw out their bundles across the moats around the dormitory. Then they went out and got to the place where they had thrown their bundles, they picked up their bundles and fled.

Therefore, members of the 'Soai society', a puppet organ of the factory, knew that females were fleeing in such way, were watching us outside the moats. Some girls were captured. When females were caught, the company just warned them but members of the 'Soai society' didn't let them go. They took females to their office and beat them. Some were badly treated. So it was not at all easy to flee from the factory. Many ran away at night." *(Li Chom Sun)*

Those who fled in or around 1920, had to climb high brick fences at night. Preventive measures were taken to obstruct those who had been taken to the factory after their advance payment being defrauded of by recruiters. But females continued to run away at night.

"Five girls were recruited and came to the factory from the same native place. Two years later I was the only girl out of them remained. The other four girls had fled. They did so because their work was hard. They were beaten and did not receive their wages. They fled at midnight. I also wanted to run away but I couldn't, because I couldn't speak Japanese." *(Kim Bok Tal)*

Korean factory girls ran away under these circumstances. More Korean females ran away than Japanese, an indication that they had to work what circumstances under worse conditions.

isolated in their struggles.

These struggles of Koreans against discrimination, suppression and exploitation gradually aroused class and national consciousness among Korean female workers in Japan.

"In those days we were generally free at night and the gate of our dormitory was closed at 11:00 p.m. So, it was quite all right to go out at night if we returned to the factory by 11:00 p.m. It was from that we could go out, but we were fatigued that we didn't go out so often. We stayed at the dormitory, talking to each other or weeping, thinking of our people at home.

One day an overseer told me, 'Someone is at the gate waiting to meet you. Your relative.' I wondered who came and went to the gate, where strangers stood. They introduced themselves as students of Ritsumeikan University in Korean and continued: 'The overseer asked us questions. So we said that we were your relatives. We have something to discuss with you. Will you please go out?' At that time I didn't know whether they were real students or not. But as their attitude was sincere and as they were friendly to me, I went out.

Those young fellows said: "We are holding a night school for female workers. We heard there are tens of Korean girls in this factory. So we came here to ask you to join us. We know that you are an interpreter and we want you to appeal to other females". Then I asked them what was taught at the night school. They answered that the mother tongue and other issues were taught. I told them I would talk to other girls and asked them about the time and place of the night school. So saying, I parted with them that night.

Afterwards I told young girls about the story. Some said that they wanted to attend the class. Saying that we were invited by our relatives, I went out with several others.

At the night school, there were girls from other factories,..... some ten and more women. The mother tongue was taught there and a song, too. It must have been a labour song. I fogzot the words and the tune. I remember only one line. That is '....Workers of all countries, unite yourselves!' At the time I didn't understand well the meaning of that song. Later I came to know that was a communist song.

After I began to go to the night school, the overseer troubled with questions. As I was tired after work, I was unwilling to attend the night school. I stopped attending the school afterwards. My sister, who was working with me, continued to attend the school.

When I met my sister the other day, I told her about this story. She asked me if I remembered the photo of a bald headed man at the night school. I didn't remember, and so I said I didn't remember. She said that she found the photo in her sons' books. Then, she asked her sons who was the man in the photo. The son answered that man was Lenin, leader of the Russian Revolution. Then, my sister said to me that those students must have been communists, because there was a photo of Lenin at that night school. I didn't know who was Lenin and what he did. But I could understand from the attitude of those students that they were trying to do something for us Koreans. I was grateful to them for this." *(Ryang Myong Jin)*

(To be continued)

"Lenin at Night School"

Korean girls gave vent to their sufferings and anger at their hard work by calling strikes. Records are available on the strikes called by Korean female workers in or around 1920.

In 1919, 27 Korean females at the Shikima factory of Fukushima Textile Company in Shikima-cho, Hyogo Prefecture, struck to protest against the discriminative measures —Japanese girls' wage was increased but theirs was not.

In 1920, about 600 male and female Korean workers at the Akashi factory of Dainihon Textile Company, Akashi City, Hyogo Prefecture, called a strike, demanding a stop to discriminative treatment and dismissal of an overseer, when a Korean woman there miscarried because of the violence done to her by the overseer.

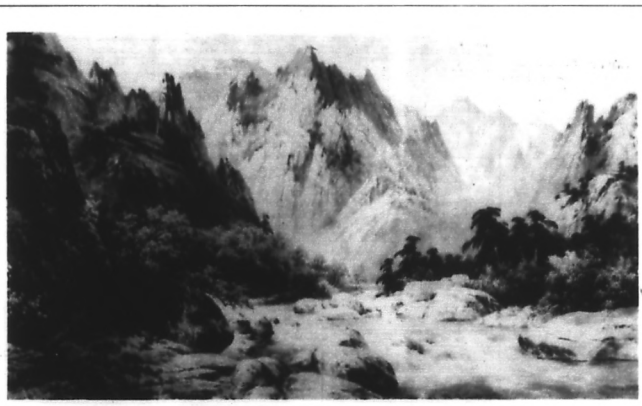
In 1921, some 150 Korean females at the Nichiide Textile Company at Chiyoda, Himeji City, Hyogo Prefecture, staged a strike demanding the abolition of discrimination in wages against Korean girls.

In 1922, 271 Korean workers at the Haruki factory of the Kishiwada Textile Company at Hokusomori Village, Izuminami County, Osaka Prefecture, struck, demanding abolition of discriminative treatment.

In 1922, Korean female workers at the Daifuku Textile Company at Fukushima, Osaka City staged a strike, protesting against acts of violence committed against a Korean girl by a Japanese in charge of Korean girls.

There are many records on strikes by Korean factory girls. Most of these struggles were waged under difficult circumstances. They seldom won their demands and they were defeated in most cases. Sometimes, however, a small amount of money was temporarily given them by the companies who followed a stick and carrot policy.

There were reasons why the struggles of Korean workers were not successful. The forces of Korean workers in Japan were far weaker than those of their employers. Furthermore, Japanese workers' struggles were not so developed as to support Korean workers' struggles and express solidarity with them. The "divide and rule" policy of the employers was still effective for preventing such cooperative relations. The company used a pay gap between Japanese and Koreans to foment hostile relations among them and to make Japanese workers labor under an illusion that their jobs were being deprived of by Korean workers. Therefore, Japanese workers hardly understood the struggle of Korean workers for abolition of discrimination against them as a matter common to the entire working class and didn't support Koreans' struggles. Thus, Korean workers were



Korean Paintings "Mt. Kumgang-san in Spring"

Chronology of American, S. Korean Mil. Maneuvers

By Cho Sang Ok
Special to The People's Korea

During the past 11 months, Washington and Seoul have been persistently engaged various types of military provocative acts against the DPRK, bringing the already tension to a near-war situation. The resumption of hostilities could immediately escalate into nuclear holocaust, which the DPRK has prevented with its patient efforts.

At least thirteen major military exercises, including those "south Korea-U.S. combined war games" such as "Team Spirit '81," have been reportedly staged in and around south Korea for a total of 120 days.

Sophisticated military equipment such as nuclear-cable F-16s were transferred to Seoul.

This year, the total air space violations by American high-flying spy plane SR-71s have numbered over 160, inclusive of the Aug. 26 incident.

The war maneuvers were all aimed at staging a blitzkrieg on the non-nuclear warfare with the use of theater nuclear weapons and neutron bombs.

Follows an incomplete chronology:

☆

War Games

"Team Spirit '81", (Feb. 1–Apr. 15):

It was larger in the numbers of troops involved than the previous war games ever staged in and near south Korea since the July 1953 Korean ceasefire.

Involved were a total of 161,500 combat soldiers (100,000 south Korean servicemen and 615,000 U.S. soldiers), 46 naval ships and over 700 combat aircraft. More than 8,500 tons of military supplies were airlifted and 35,000 tons sea-lifted.

The war games consisted of landing, naval bombardment, mine-sweeping and laying, anti-submarine, airdropping, and river-crossing drills.

"Ssangryong (Twin Dragon) 14", (Mar. 15):

As part of the "Team Spirit '81", the landing exercise was carried out in the coastal area of Pohang. The main force mobilized was the U.S. Marines in Okinawa. The 7th Fleet flagship "Blue Ridge" participated.

A "shooting exercise," (Mar. 23–27):

The war game was held off Koje Island. No detail was reported.

A "joint mobile exercise", (Aug. 22–26):

The U.S.-south Korea war game, mostly landing drill, was staged along the southeast coast of south Korea.

A "river-crossing exercise", (Aug. 27):

The exercise was staged by the 2827 infantry unit of the south Korean army with the participation of engineer, chemical and tank companies.

The war game was advertized as intended to "build up the river-crossing capacity and test coordination" of the south Korean troops.

A "naval exercise," (Sep. 14–16)

The scene was waters around Kodok Island on Sep. 14 and 15 and on the sea off Pusan Port on Sep. 16. No detail was reported.

A "civilian defence exercise", (Sep. 17):

This 24-hour exercise was staged on a nationwide scale with traffic suspended and businesses and schools closed temporarily. All cars were ordered to "take shelter" at designated places.

"81-Ssangryon", (Sep. 15–23):

The war game was staged in north and south Kyongsang provinces, involving military units of the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces." No detail was reported.

An "anti-infiltration naval exercise," (Sept.29):

The naval exercise, staged in the West Sea, was highlighted by the use of radars for the purpose of "checking infiltration." Torpedoes were fired at "mock enemy warships."

South Korean naval craft were composed of a destroyer and missiles-carrying craft delivered by the U.S.

An "unspecified naval exercise," (Oct. 8–17):

The exercise was staged off Kodok Island on the South Sea. No details were reported.

A "naval firing exercise," (Oct. 13–15):

The three-day drill took place on the East Sea near the Military Demarcation Line.

A "naval exercise," (Oct. 16–23):

The game was conducted near Kodok Island on the South Sea.

A " firing exercises,"(Oct. 27–29, Nov. 4–6):

The exercises were in a West Sea portion southeast of Ochong Isle from Oct. 27 to 29 and from Nov. 4 to 6, involving a large number of warships and equipment.

"Ground, naval and air forces and landing operation," (Oct. 24):

Participating were combat units of the south Korean three services and "reserve forces."

The maneuver was phazed into three stages– "naval operation," "landing operation" and "blockade operation" as a "three-dimensional combat exercise."

Mil. Equipment

Jan. 27:

Gen. Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea, in a press conference held in Seoul, said that the U.S. decided to introduce into south Korea 48 F-16s and a group of A-10 close-support planes starting in August to come.

Mar. 26:

Chairman West of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, at a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, disclosed that the U.S. decided to spend $24.3 million in 1982 to reinforce the U.S. air force presence in south Korea.

The chairman also said that the Reagan administration also decided to sell to Seoul 36 F-16s and related equipment worth $900 million.

Apr. 30:

On the second day of the south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative conference held in San Francisco, Defence Secretary Weinberger said that the administration decided to deploy an A-10 close-support fighter group and new-type tanks in south Korea to reinforce the U.S. presence. He said, that the U.S. would give the south Koreans a large amount of military sales loans and turn over to them F-16s, various types of missiles and tanks, and increase the stockpiling of ammunition and fuel.

Aug. 11:

The Defence Dapartment disclosed that the Americans were planning to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea.

A Pentagon spokesman cited the Far East and the Middle East as potential greatest trouble spots that must need nuclear deployment.

June 23:

The newly-developed modern weapon M-198 155 MM howitzers were supplied to the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division in south Korea. Besides, it was decided the division would also get MO114-A-2 155 MM howitzers by August and newly developed portable anti-aircraft missiles Stinger.

July 23:

Gen. Wickham, in a seminar sponsored by Japan's Keidanren held here, said that a series of measures were taken to reinforce the war readiness of the 2nd Infantry Division in south Korea.

Sept. 14:

Eight F-16s for a nuclear strike force arrived at the Kunsan AFB.

Sep. 25:

The U.S. Defence Department made public a decision to transfer to the south Koreans airplane accessory parts and other equipment worth 110 million dollars.

SR-71

Together with spy satellites taking photos of the DPRK, high-flying photo-taking electronic intelligence SR-71s have openly intruded into the DPRK airspace on more than 160 times.

The spy flights were dramatized by the Aug. 26 incident. Even since it, at least over 40 SR-71 flights have been made over the DPRK.

Before the Aug. 26 incident, SR-71 flights had several specific features: 1) Identical flight time mostly 10 or 11 a.m., taking eight minutes; 2) first flying above Kosong, a port city just north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) from the East Sea, then changed their directions to the air above the coastal waters off Sosura, near the DPRK-Russian border, then fleeting to the East Sea.

Since the Aug. 26 incident, the pattern charged SR-71s made two flights each just flying above Kangryong Peninsula mission day, on the West Coast, to make a U-turn on them into Kosong on the East Coast, again making U-turn flight or vice versa.

Military observers believe such U-turn flight indicate the growing awareness on the part of Americans of possibility of a DPRK response.

Photo shows a scene of the river-crossing operation during the "Team Spirit '81".

Over 1 Billion Sign Up to Support Bi-System Reunification

(Continued from page 1)

in the signature campaign and all the ministers of government signed their names.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party of State of Guinea decided to launch the signature campaign on a nation-wide scale and sent an instruction to central and local party and administration bodies and public organisations.

The president of the National Assembly and all the ministers of government signed their names on behalf of their ministries.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Libya signed on behalf of 135,000 Palestinians in Libya.

The Chairman of the Sudan Federation of Workers' Unions put his name in the signature document on behalf of three million members, and the General Secretary of the Part of National Unity and Progress of Burundi on behalf of the party and 1.1 million membership.

The Nigeria-Korea People's Friendship Society and the members of the Leadership of the African Youth of Amilcar Cabral of Guinea-Bissau held meetings supporting the new proposal for Korea's reunification and attended the signature campaign.

The leading personages of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party and Swiss Parliamentarians who took part in the festival of the founding of the organ of the party participated in the signature campaign.

The acting General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions signed his name on behalf of the 190 million members.

The Minister of Information and Communications of Mali signed his name on behalf of the Malian Government in the signature document.

The General Secretary of the Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council who had participated in a signature campaign said: We have supported and are supporting only the DPRK and do not recognize south Korea.

The Chairman of the Control Commission of the People's National Party of Ghana and the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Parliament of Ghana jointly signed the document.

The signature campaign was participated in by government officials, soldiers, entrepreneurs, pastors, chiefs of tribes, professors, students and people of other section, in Zaire.

The Danish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification made public an information on the signature campaign and dispatched it to newspaper offices, magazine offices, radio and TV broadcasting stations, news agencies and political parties and social organizations.

The Gambian paper "The Worker" in an article headed "Korean Reunification Is World's Desire" said that the international signature campaign supporting the proposal was waged in scores of countries, participated in by party and state leaders and heads of state and government, ministers, Members of Parliament, mayors, personages of political parties and public organizations, individual personnel, international organizations, peoples from all walks of life, hundreds of millions all told.

The signature campaign continues.

Despot Chon's Hawaii Magnolia Repeatedly Cut Down

The magnolia in Honolulu in sunny Hawaii planted by despot Chon Du Hwan in February last has been repeatedly cut down by unidentified tree assassins, said The December Asian Observer published in Sydney.

The monthly paper said the tree issue has divided the Korean community in the island.

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